

Test II

1. Who was Armstrong's mentor? Louis called him Papa Joe.
2. What year was Louis Armstrong born?
3. What instrument was played by many of the musicians known reverently as a "King" in the lexicon of the early New Orleans jazz musician?
4. Why did jazz leave New Orleans?
5. Where did jazz emerge after it moved from New Orleans?
6. When Louis Armstrong dressed up in black face for performances around the globe it was called?
7. The first band to record jazz was?
8. What did the word "jass" originally mean?
9. When was the first jazz recorded?
10. Who was the leader of the band who first recorded jazz?
11. What instrument did the leader of the band who first recorded jazz play?
12. What occurred in 1917?
13. What did the musicians in living in New Orleans call the red light district?
14. What is a Creole?
15. Heterophony is another way of saying?
16. When a "slow drag" was requested by a dancer it would mean for the band to play?
17. Who was the most famous proponent of Ragtime music?
18. In the swing era we see an increase in:
19. The swing era is also known as:
20. Common instruments in the big band rhythm section include:
21. In the big band era, there is an overall increase in _____, due to the size of the group and the many arrangements performed.
22. A typical way that a big band would introduce a melody would be to:
23. During the swing era drumming becomes:
24. The bass viol (stand-up bass) replaces the tuba in this era, primarily performing time keeping roles. A good swing bassist would be a master of _____ style and _____ style.
25. Who is revered by most jazz historians as the most creative and prolific *composer* in the history of jazz?:
26. The composer who wrote "Black, Brown and Beige", an extended concert work chronicling the African-American experience, led a big band that is best defined as:
27. An important factor(s) that guided many of the musical elements that formed the swing era's musical style was:
28. Benny Goodman played the _____, and during the thirties led the most commercially successful big band _____.
29. Coleman Hawkins played the _____ saxophone and is known as a(n) _____ improviser.
30. Members of Count Basie's All American *Rhythm* Section included all but:
31. _____ is known as the first great jazz rhythm guitarist, who played unamplified throughout his long career.
32. The "Big One" was the nickname given to _____, the great bassist in Count Basie's All American Rhythm Section.
33. Joe Jones is given credit for changing jazz drumming and bringing it into the modern era. His style is best described as _____ with _____.
34. Although Count Basie did not create it, he is so thoroughly associated with _____ he might as well have.
35. The tenor saxophonist that the young beboppers (the creators of modern jazz) looked to as a role model was?
36. Name the gypsy guitarist who is still regarded as the greatest swing player of the era.
37. She was born Eleanora Fagan but changes her name to _____. She turns the routine pop music of the day into timeless classics via her unmistakably _____ unique interpretations throughout her career. Two of her signature pieces are "God Bless the Child" and "Strange Fruit".